THE

EDISON

ELECTRICAL PEN

AND

DUPLICATING PRESS

George W. Caldwell Agent
Main Building, Column N. 63
Centennial Exposition
Philadelphia

NEW YORK.
Z. R. BENNETT, Printer, 66 Cortlandt Street.
1876.

1876-phi-16-0014

EDISON'S

ELECTRICAL PEN

AND

DUPLICATING PRESS.

—o—

No. 41 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

CHAS. BATCHELOR,
General Manager.

—o—

NEW YORK.
Z. R. BENNETT, Printer, 66 Cortlandt Street.
1876.

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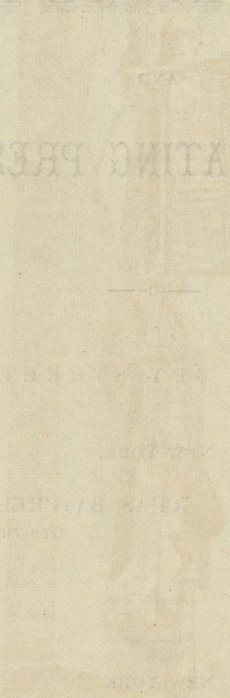
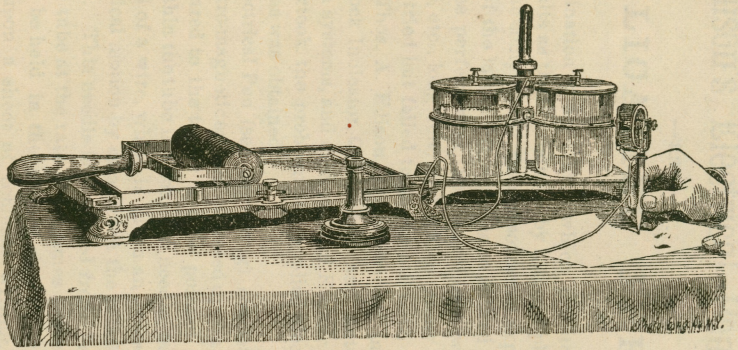
1876





Edison's Electrical Pen

—AND—

DUPLICATING PRESS

Is a combination of apparatus which produces the same results as those produced by Lithography, but without the complicated, cumbersome and expensive methods of the latter. It requires no skilled expert to produce perfect work, and supplies a want in commerce, etc., long felt, and which many inventors have tried but failed to meet until now. It was not until Thos. A. Edison, the electrician, inventor of the Stock Indicator, Quadruplex and Automatic Telegraph systems, and discoverer of Etheric Force, etc., undertook the problem and applied electricity that success was obtained.

The Electrical Pen (see engraving) consists of a small electro-magnetic engine, mounted upon a frame-work, secured to the top of a tube pointed at the end. Within the tube is a common needle, fastened to the end of a wire, which is given an exceedingly rapid vertical motion by cams upon the rotating engine shaft. This needle is projected from the small end of the tube at the rate of 50 times per second. If the pen be held in the manner shown in the engraving, upon a sheet of common writing paper placed on some soft substance, a letter may be written as fast and after a day's experience, as easily as with an ordinary pen, but the characters, unlike the

ink formed by the ordinary pen, will be composed of inumerable holes punctured in the paper by the rapid projection of the needle from the tube. The result is a perfect paper stencil, which, treated precisely as an ordinary stencil, will give similar result. The motive power used to drive the engine of the pen is derived from a voltaic battery (shown in the engraving). This battery consists of two Bunsen cells, the principle of which was discovered by the celebrated chemist Bunsen, and for power and convenience has never been excelled. A particular form of this battery was especially designed by Mr. Edison for the electrical pen, with a view to economy and its use by persons inexperienced in electricity. It is provided with a lifting arrangement whereby the battery plates may be raised from the exciting fluids when not in use, thus preventing consumption of materials.

The current from the battery is conveyed to the engine by two wires insulated from each other, and placed in a single flexible cord, thus giving a free movement to the pen.

A neat stand for holding the pen when not in use is provided with the apparatus.

After the stencil has been prepared, it is a very simple matter to obtain a great number of perfect fac-similes of the original writing, resembling lithography in every particular.

The press shown upon the left consists of a metal base, with a perfectly smooth top, upon which the sheet to be printed upon is laid. A frame operating upon hinges and having several clamping springs for securing the stencil in position, is brought down

upon the bed of the press and secured to it by a clamping nut. An inking roller formed of felt, upon which is put ordinary printer's ink thinned with an oil and well distributed over its surface, by passing it over the bed of the distributing drawer or box, is passed back and forward over the stencil plate five or six times with the first impression, less with succeeding ones; the holes of the stencil become filled with ink, and deposit it upon the paper underneath through each hole. The result is a perfect fac simile of the original writing without the possibility of an error, and presenting an appearance far superior to writing done with an ordinary pen. The printed sheet is then replaced by a blank one, and the same process gone through again, and so on until enough copies are obtained, or until the original paper is completely worn out, which will not be until from six to eight hundred copies have been taken. If larger numbers are required several stencils may be prepared.

The simplicity of the whole apparatus, and the results obtained by it, entitle it to a place amongst the really useful inventions of the age. Lithography cannot compete with it in the ease, rapidity, and cheapness with which a number of copies of a letter, circular, etc., may be prepared for the purposes of ordinary commercial business.

Those who have occasion to use lithography know that at least one day, and in most cases three days, are required to obtain their work from the printers, and that a certain publicity is thereby given to their business.

With this system two hundred copies of an

ordinary circular, price list, etc., can be written, printed and mailed within one hour.

As almost anything that can be done with an ordinary pen may be done by the use of this apparatus, it follows that the press is adapted to the uses of nearly all trades.

CIRCULARS.

It is acknowledged among business men that an autographic trade circular attracts more attention, and is far more effective than one printed with type. The former, as obtained by this process, is more economical and by reason of the ease and cheapness of preparing the original stencil, a great diversity of form and matter may be had. In fact a new circular may be issued every day or hour, and a change of phraseology effected at any moment without expense. For instance, a person has a valuable article which he is desirous of introducing to the public through the medium of circulars, and has a large number printed in the ordinary manner (he must take a large number to obtain them cheap) and finds after a few days that he has left some important matter out, or that a change in wording will convey his meaning better, and add to the effectiveness of the circular; he desires to change it; to do so he is obliged to throw aside his expensively produced matter, and duplicate it in an equally tedious and expensive manner, whereas by the use of the duplicating press, he can print his circulars as he wants them, and if any change in the wording or form is desired it can be done in a few moments without expense. For daily

PRICE LISTS

AND

MARKET QUOTATIONS

It is invaluable, as it allows the circular to be kept open until after business hours, and a few moments before the closing of the mail. For

CIRCULAR LETTERS

It has the advantage that it can be prepared by the principal of the house, thus endowing it with an air of authority and avoiding the publicity of the printing office as previously mentioned.

PAMPHLETS,

Where the quantity of matter is not too great, are quickly and cheaply produced by this process. While for AUCTION, BOOK AND TRADE SALE

CATALOGUES,

where but few copies are needed the printers cannot compete with it.

PRINTERS

May use it to great advantage. Complicated ruling and blank forms, obtained in country printing offices by metallic column rules can be dispensed with. A stencil sheet, formed of lines, columns, etc., can be made in a few moments by a straight edge and the electrical pen, wherefrom several hundred duplicates can be taken, and the lined matter afterward printed on in the job press. It also gives each job office facilities for producing lithograph work without the expense which the latter entails.

By it

LAWYERS' BRIEFS,

CONTRACTS,

AND

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

of every description can be expeditiously and economically produced. It is already largely used by lawyers for that purpose. No mistakes can possibly occur, as frequently happens when the reduplication is done by copyist. It is the only practical method of preventing error in the duplication of

MANIFESTS,

which has any degree of practicability. The New York Central R. R. and other railroads throughout the country have adopted it for this purpose with great satisfaction. The large presses generally required for such work, owing to the large size of the forms used, are made to special order.

LABELS,

LETTER AND BILLHEADS,

ENVELOPES,

and innumerable varieties of small printing may be done in an artistic style according to the expertness of the writer, thereby effecting a great saving in printing bills.

MAPS

of various kinds where outlines are only necessary, such as real estate maps for showing situation of

it, and the small cost of the apparatus. School children can copy tracings, make maps, take copies of their drawings, essays, etc. The printing machine is limited to the type fonts, this machine only to the skill and imagination of the boy. Endless amusement may be derived from it. Such boys or girls who may be apt at sketching, or at poetical or prose composition, can easily and quickly obtain numerous copies of their production for distribution among their fellows and friends. It prints any kind of matter whether written in English, Arabic or Chinese. Like the Gun, Sewing Machine, etc., the parts of this apparatus are made by the modern methods, and the parts being

INTERCHANGEABLE

can be supplied upon application, thus rendering it unnecessary to send the whole of any of the specific machines composing the outfit long distances to be repaired.

DIRECTIONS.

Accompanying each press, is a book of instructions, in which a more complete description of the apparatus and the best methods of printing is fully set forth, with instructions for making the battery fluid, renewing the battery, and what to do in case of accident.

PRICES.

Two sizes of presses are made. No. 1 for printing foolscap size, 11x7 complete, $35.

No. 2 for printing 11x9, for Manifests, Diagrams, etc., complete, $37 50.

Larger size presses made to order. For prices of

the purpose, neatly and expeditiously, resulting in the saving of the salary of a clerk to many firms. For insurance reports, notices to sub-agents from general agents, and the small private printing of the company generally, it is invaluable. For

CYPHER BOOKS,
PRESS REPORTS,
FINANCIAL EXHIBITS,

and every conceivable variety of printing, it is obviously adapted, and the experience of each day brings to light some special work among the trades for which it is adapted and which were not previously thought of. For instance, it has been found that it may be made to replace the expensive and cumbrous marking machinery used for marking embroidery work upon cloth, and for the duplication of dress patterns, etc., a larger pen and press than the popular size being used for the purpose.

For

BANKS

It will be found almost indispensable, and in the preparation of blanks alone will save its trifling cost in a few weeks. It is also used to great advantage in printing the form of endorsement on drafts and checks.

For the

EDUCATION
AND
AMUSEMENT

of the youth it is without a parallel, in view of the variety of work a boy can perform upon

lots, etc., of almost any size, are easily produced in any number.

ARCHITECTURAL

AND

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS

are produced with facility, and tracing from drawings, sketches, designs, etc., previously prepared in ink, are made by merely passing the electrical pen over the ink marks.

While it is not claimed that the fine shading of lithographic engraving can be produced with the pen in the hands of an inexpert, it is claimed that for all practical purposes it will produce sketches and pictures by outlines, which is all that will generally be found necessary. Elegant

BILLS OF FARE

may be produced by an expert penman and the use of different colored inks, and by rapid writing with the pen are made to present an unique appearance.

By its aid the composer and arranger of music is enabled to duplicate

MUSIC

of the most complicated character, now so largely done by hand, owing to the cost of reproduction by other processes.

INSURANCE FIRMS

having the agency for a number of companies frequently require a dozen copies of the same policy made out on the forms of the different companies. This may be done by a special press designed for

special presses or any other information relating to this apparatus, call on or address

CHAS. BATCHELOR,
General Manager,
P. O. Box 3207. **41 Dey Street, N. Y.**

DECISION OF THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

According to the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department given below, all matter printed by the "Electrical Pen and Duplicating Press" may pass in the mails at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

OFFICE OF THE ASS'T ATT'Y GEN'L
OF THE POST OFFICE DEP'T,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

SIR:—

I have examined the circular printed or made by the Electric Pen and Duplicating Press which you have submitted to me with the question—"Should this and like circulars pass through the mails as mailable matter of the third class?"

This circular is not made with a pen, but is a copy impressed on paper by the use of perforated letters as a substitute for ordinary type.

The name of the instrument—the "Electric Pen and Duplicating Press"—is calculated to mislead as to its real character. This instrument by which this circular is printed is a sheet of paper through which are made perforated letters by an electric pen. The letters thus perforated are used as ordinary type letters, differing only in the mode of use. The perforated sheet is valuele s for all purposes except or the purpose of taking copies from it as copies are taken from type.

I cannot, therefore, discern any reason why copies taken in this mode of printing should not be classed as mailable matter of the same character and class as copies of like character are classed when taken in the ordinary mode from type.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) T. A. SPENCE.
Asst. Atty. Genl. of the P. O. D.

HON. J. W. MARSHALL,
First Assistant P. M. Gen'l.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

(From the Daily Advertiser, Newark, N. J.)

THE LATEST NEWARK INVENTION.

The latest freak of Newark inventive genius is no less interesting than useful. It is known by the title of the "Autographic Press," and consists of an electric pen, battery and roller press, the functions of this curious combination being to facilitate the duplication, triplication, and if necessary the multiplication of letters, trade and commercial documents and pictures. The electrical pen is the most ingenious part of the instrument. Imagine a short tube of brass tapering to a point and surmounted by an electric engine somewhat bigger than a spool of thread. Through the tube runs a long needle, the point of which when extended for action protrudes about the fiftieth part of an inch beyond the tapering extremity of the brass tube or pen holder. The little engine atop of the holder consists of a double magnet, which alternately attracts and repels the poles of a small eccentric wheel, producing a rapid revolution and causing the point of the needle, the upper end of which is attached to the eccentric, to protrude from and retire into the end of the holder with great rapidity. Attached to the engine by a wire thread is the battery by which the electrical engine is propelled. The whole apparatus looks very much like an ordinary yellow pen holder with its hat on and a string around its neck.

The MODUS OPERANDI is to place the point of the pen upon an ordinary sheet of paper, adjust the battery, and write whatever you wish, the electric pen being as easily handled as any other. The characters, however, will not be traced in black, but by dotted lines, the rapid motion of the needle puncturing the paper as the point of the pen is moved to and fro. It is very much like holding what the "Danbury News man" calls the "business end" of a wasp on a sheet of paper and letting the insect sting small holes into the sheet while you move him back and forward. The punctured sheet is then used as a stencil for the manufacture of an indefinite number of copies. A blank sheet is laid beneath it, and a roller saturated with ink

is passed over the surface, the fluid passing through the punctured lines and making a clear and exact impression on the blank paper. By this simple process several hundred impressions per hour can be obtained, each copy being in the exact handwriting of the manipulator.

The uses to which this invention can be put are multifarious. It is valuable to the copyist, to offices, or bureau's where multiplication of documents is desired, to writers of circular letters, and in fact in every case where rapid reproduction of copy is wanted, yet not in sufficient quantity to necessitate the use of the printing press. It can also be utilized to make FAC SIMILES of wood cuts, photographs or other pictures. The inventor of this curious little instrument is Mr. T. A. Edison, well-known as the inventor of the Quadruplex Telegraph, by which four messages can be sent over one wire simultaneously.

(From the Manufacturer and Builder.)

STENCIL PLATES BY ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

One of the most ingenious and novel applications made of electro-magnetism is that invented by Mr, Edison and exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in this city, to perforate stencil plates by means of an electro-magnetic writing pen, which has in its blunt end a sharp point which is continually projected and retracted with a velocity of more than 3,000 times a minute, so that in writing with this pen on paper the lines written consist of a series of holes very close together, and the words written or figures drawn may be seen when holding the paper to the light. The sheet written upon forms a kind of stencil plate, and being placed on paper, impressions may be taken from it by simply passing a proper ink over it by means of a printer's roller, when the ink will pass through the holes and make their marks on the paper under it. In this way one thousand or more impressions may be made from a single stencil plate thus written by the electro-magnetic pen. The construction of this pen is the main feature of the invention. It carries in its top a small electro-magnet with a revolving bar, making soms 1,000 or more revolutions per minute; the electro-magnet is connected by means of flexible copper wires to a

small Bunsen battery, while a current breaker on the axis of the revolving bar interrupts the current twice at every revolution. This axis also carries an eccentric, which gives an upward and downward motion to a bar passing through the body of the pen and projecting below with the small point mentioned, while this point makes the perforations by the power of the electro-magnet in the top of the pen. We have no doubt but that this small machine will find many other applications besides that of writing circulars for which at present it appears to be solely intended.

(From the American Stationer.)

One of the most remarkable and ingenious of Edison's numerous practical inventions herewith illustrated is his device for reduplicating all sorts of written matter. It is a wonderful little piece of mechanism and throws the manifold and type-writer, as well as lithography completely in the shade. It is simple and practical, and bears a similar relationship to commercial pursuits that the sewing machine does to domestic. With it one becomes quite independent of his printer, and can write autographically Letters, Circulars, Price Lists, Quotations, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Contracts, Briefs, etc., etc. Any number of copies may be made—thousands—at the rate of six or eight per minute. Thos. A. Edison the inventor, has already a world-wide reputation as the discoverer of etheric force, and inventor of the Automatic and Quadruplex telegraph systems.

TESTIMONIALS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1876.

Chas. Batchelor, Esq., Gen'l Manager.

We have been using your electrical pen and press for several months to our entire satisfaction, and find that it fulfils all that was promised of it. It is undoubtedly a great labor saving machine in our business. Res'py yours,

DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND,
Bankers and Stockbrokers.

Troy, Jan. 24, 1876.

Edison Electrical Pen & Dup. Press.

Gentlemen:—Our associates speak in such high terms of Edison's Electric Pen, you can ship one to us at once.

JOHN McKILLOP & CO,
Commercial Reporters.

Washington, D. C., Febr'y 17, 1876.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in informing you that I have been quite successful in using Edison's Electrical Pen, and that it has given me entire satisfaction, and I warmly recommend it to the public, knowing that it will give entire satisfaction. Yours truly,

JAS. G. BROWN,
Office Comptroller of the Currency.

WM. H. BARNARD, Esq., Washington D. C.

Washington, D. C., Feby. 22, 1876.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in complying with your request for my opinion of the Edison Electrical Pen. I have used one in my office (Lawyers) for some time, and have no hesitation in recommending it to Lawyers and business men generally.

Yours very truly,
Gen. R. D. MUSSEY,
Patent Lawyer.

To WM. H. BARNARD, Present

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1876.

Wm. H. Barnard, Esq., Agent Edison's Electrical Pen.

Sir:—We have been using Edison's Electrical Pen for nearly four weeks, and it gives entire satisfaction. Our correspondence is very extensive, and to those who require manifold copies, we can cheerfullly recommend the Electrical Pen as the best medium for producing them. Respectfully,

GILMORE & CO.,
Bureau of Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., February 24, 1876.

Wm. H. Barnard, Esq., Agent Edison's Electrical Pen.

Sir:—We have used the Electrical Pen a short time, and same gives complete satisfaction. Its utility in producing manifold copies must recommend it to those who require such copies.

Yours truly,
BRITTON & GRAY.

Banking House of H. D. Cooke, Jr., & Co.
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1876.

Wm. H. Barnard, Esq., Agent for the Electrical Pen.

Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in stating that we purchased an Electrical Pen from you some weeks ago and that it does all you represented for it. Persons who issue circulars, or require duplicating of any kind of writing, will find its use valuable.

Very truly,
H. D. COOKE, JR., & CO.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 25, 1876.

Dear Sir:

Since we received the "Pen," etc-, last January, we have had it in active use every week and have found it to work satisfactorily. We think it meets all the promises of its maker when properly manipulated. We got to understand it quite easily, and to use it properly with very little practice. It has saved us considerable money that would otherwise have been spent in printing. We have been well pleased and served so far. Have shown it to many and recommended it to all who could use it to advantage in their business.

JOHN McKILLOP & CO.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29, 1876.

Dear Sir:

We have used the Electrical Pen and Press in our business for several months. We consider it a very useful invention, applicable to a large range of uses, and we cheerfully recommend it to the favorable consideration of the business community.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. ALBERGER & CO.
Dealer in Smoked Meats.

Buffalo, N. Y.. April 26, 1876.

Dear Sir:

We have been using for the past five months "Edison's Electrical Pen and Autograph Press," and regard it as most valuble for duplicating our letters and circulars. A large number of our numerous branch offices use the "pen" daily, and have spoken highly to us of its practical usefulness.

Very truly yours,
JOHN McKILLOP & CO.

Buffalo, N. Y, April 27, 1876.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 26th before me and in reply would say we like the Edison Pen very much. It aids us materially in getting our weekly price currents, or anything where a number of copies are required. For our business we think very much of it as a labor and money saving institution. Yours truly,

J. H. GAIL.
Commission Merchant, 94 W. Market & 153 Michigan sts.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 28th, 1876.

Agents Electrical Pen Co.

Dear Sir:—We have been using the Electrical Pen and Press to our entire satisfaction, and find that it fulfills all that was promised for it. Yours resp'y,

VOIGHT, MAHOOD & CO., 257 Liberty St.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO., 255 Liberty St.

We cheerfully concur in the above.

MILLER, METCALF & PARKER,
Crescent Steel Works.

Allegheny City, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The Electric Pen purchased through your agency on the 11th of March 1876, has been worked considerably since; and we have found it to be a complete success for multiplying writing to the number of about one hundred copies.

Yours truly,
FERDINAND WOLF, O. S. B.
Rector St. Mary's Church.
Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1876.

Gentlemen:—The Electric Pen purchased of you last month, has been in actual use since that time, and I have pleasure in saying it is in every sense practical. In producing copies to to any required amount it is the most desirable invention my attention has been called to, and I trust its application will be satisfactory to the inventor in large and remunerative sales.

Yours truly,
JNO. B. CAISSON,
Gen'l Manager "Blue Line."
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have used the Electrical Pen now more than four months, and are delighted with it. It has saved us hundreds of dollars worth of printing. We would not do without one for ten times its cost. Yours truly,
WILLIAMS & ROGERS,
Business University.

SOME WHO HAVE IT.

The following is a list of some of the prominent firms and corporations who have our presses.

Wm. Orton, Pres't W. U. Tel. Co.	New York.
J. C. Hinchman, Supt. W. U. Tel Co	do
New York Herald.	do
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Mac. Co.	do
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agts	do
Steinway & Sons, Pianos.	do
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	do
L. Dreyfos & Co., Importers.	do
Hernandez & Tracey, Shippers.	do

New York Central P. R.	New York.
Thurber Bros., Importers.	do
Hudson River R. R.	do
Reed & Carnrick, Pat. Medicine.	do
Knickerbocker Mills.	do
Burgess & Goddard.	do
Mayer Bros., Importers.	do
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	do
General Lefferts, G & S Tel. Co.	do
American Silk Association.	do
E. S. Jaffray & Co., Dry Goods.	do
Bacon & Sons, Brokers, in Tea.	do
Penn. R R Jersey City, Phila & Altoona	do
Duryreas Starch Co.	do
E. S. Stevens & Co., Coffee Brokers	do
Stockwells' Self-Lighting Gas Burner Co.	do
A. M. Kidder & Co., Bankers.	do
Bradbury & Co., Pianos.	do
H. K. Mallory & Co.	do
H. Fogg & Co., China trade.	do
New York Post Office	do
Martin & Co., Produce Merchants.	do
Smith & Curtis, Stationers.	do
Godfrey & Co., Brokers.	do
Wells, Fargo & Co.	do
Ridley & Sons, Dry Goods.	do
Lorillard & Co., Tobacco.	do
Industrial Exhibition Co.	do
The American Stationer.	do
New York Evening Express.	do
W. W. Evans & Co.	do
John McKillop & Co.	Albany, N. Y.
do	Milwaukee, Wis.
do	Syracuse, N. Y.
do	Troy, do
do	Buffalo, do
do	St. Joseph, Mo.
do	St. Paul, Minn.
do	Quincy, Ill.
do	San Francisco, Cal.

John McKillop & Co. St. Johns, N. B.
Gail & Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Feild, Leiter & Co., Dry Goods, Chicago.
Chicago and Alton R. R. do
McDermia & Oertel. do
Britton & Grey. Washington, D. C.
Genl. R. D. Mussey. do
H. D. Cook, Bankers. do
Genl. Gillmore. do
D. K. Osborne. Baltimore.
Armstrong, Bates & Co. do
Wm. McGall & Co. do
N. E. Thomas. Port Huron, Mich.
W. M. Dow. do
W. L. Barncroft. do
T. B. A. David, Telegraphy. Pittsburg, Pa.
J. C. Jilson, do
Rev. Ferdinand Wolf. Alleghany City, Pa.
Duff & Son, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dr. Sprecher, do
Rev. Geo. P. Hayes, Washington, Pa.
Rev. Innocent Wolf, do
S. S. Marvin, Pittsburg, Pa.
Celluloid Co, Newark, N. J.
Condit, Hanson & Co., Chemists, do
Bishop Corrigan. do
DeHaven & Townsend, Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. D. Fillman, Gen. Ticket Agt. P. R. R.. do
Thourow & Umbold. do
W. N. Hughes, Postmaster, Columbia, Tenn.
E. V. Anders, Mansfield, O.
H. D. Rogers, Cincinnati, O.
Chicago and Alton R. R.
Horace L. Fairchild, New Brunswick, N. J.
G. W. Balch, Prest., Detroit, Mich.
Sloan, Stevens & Morris, Madison, Wis.
Dayton & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
F. H. Webb, Editor, Hudson, N. Y.

And 1800 others in the above places and other parts of the country.